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The above advertisement and many others will appear in THE BIG SUNDAY ISSUE of The New York Herald of Sunday, April 30th.

The address of this and other similar advertisements will be found under the Help Wanted Male heading in the Classified Section.

Procure your copy early and be the first to answer these up-to-the-minute propositions.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
250 Broadway
Telephone Worth 10,000

HUGHES PUTS HOME FIRST FOR WOMEN

Asserts They Must Protect Bases of Society Rather Than Seek Political Fame.

LADY ASTOR AT MEETING

She Urges Canadian Women to Emulate Example of English Suffragists.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 28.

Lady Astor and 1,000 women delegates arrived here to-day from Baltimore, where they have been holding their National League of Women Voters convention. Lady Astor came by automobile and the delegates by special train, but they met soon after reaching the capital and were together for several affairs, chief of which was a mass meeting to-night in Continental Hall. Lady Astor made two speeches and Lord Astor made one.

Among the speakers was Secretary Hughes, who reminded the women that welfare work and social hygiene were important home duties for them to fulfill before plunging into politics and that they must protect these bases of society whether they go into politics or not. Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, told them they were ignorant of the statement which the delegates received with vociferous applause. Chile's Ambassador, Senor Mathieu, openly espoused woman suffrage even for the Latin American countries.

Secretary Hughes' Speech.

Secretary Hughes, the first speaker, said: "You ask what can the women of the Americas do to promote friendship and peace? I am tempted to answer: What cannot women do? I do not, however, look upon women as having in our political life segregated tasks or obligations. It is their simple duty as it is the duty of man to fulfill their parts as training, experience, talent and opportunity permit.

"The fundamental matters are health and education. Here are practical concerns as to which the State must do much but the final success must ever be found in the home and in the social standard of the community. It is the every day self discipline and home hygiene that count for the public health and it is by the standards of the home and social circle that you must measure the actual extent of educational influence.

"You cannot grow a fine human crop by statute. Undoubtedly women will have a most helpful and conserving influence in our political life, but her most important contribution, whether in or out of politics, will be found in what she does to protect the bases of society itself. There can be no success with the political structure if woman falls in her work upon the foundations."

The audience had looked hopefully all during the program toward Lady Astor's box, but she only refused an invitation to address them. When the last speaker on the program had finished, however, and there was a call for her, she nodded graciously and came down to the platform.

After referring to the "League of Peace," as she prefers to call it, she spoke particularly to the Latin-American delegates, urging them to work for suffrage. To the Canadian women, thirty-four of whom were present, she said they had been left out too much and her message was to dare.

Meets Miss Robertson.

Lady Astor, the first woman member of the British House of Parliament, and Miss Alice Robertson, the only woman Representative in the United States Congress, met here to-day. They shook hands cordially, exchanged a few pleasant words and were photographed together.

While both held the same views on the rights of women to political advancement, they are diametrically opposed on the value of the work of the National League of Women Voters, the organization at whose invitation Lady Astor came to America. The little Commoner is in Washington to attend the league's convention which has been meeting until to-day in Baltimore.

Representative Robertson advises all women who are members of the league to get out of it, while Lady Astor never has failed in her speeches since she reached America to urge women to join the organization. Naturally, a little argument was expected, but at the meeting took place at a reception in the Astor at the National Press Club nothing for publication was said. More than 300 newspaper men and women from all parts of the country were present.

Luncheon With Senator Swanson.

Before going to the Press Club reception Lady Astor had luncheon with Senator Swanson of Virginia in the Capitol. She arrived from Baltimore at 1 P. M. and went first to Mrs. Gifford Pinchot's home, where she is to be a guest until Monday.

When Senator Swanson introduced Lady Astor the guests rose and cheered. She seemed touched by the tribute and began her informal talk by declaring she didn't believe Virginia ever had a daughter who loved her more.

"I'm a rabid patriot," she announced. "It's curious that when I heard so much for Virginia, I had to go and have another country. I'm a Virginian as much for England as I am for Virginia; and I'm just as much devoted to her for exactly the same reasons."

Call at League for Peace.

When I came over here they all wanted to talk about the League of Nations, but you know when you tell a Virginian he hasn't done a thing, he just goes right ahead and does it. But I don't call it the League of Nations—the League of Peace, that's the name this time.

"I do want to tell you Virginia something, and that's that I haven't done anything more than other Virginia women would do. If you give them a chance, I implore my beloved Virginia to encourage women to take an interest in political life. You need women in politics as much as England needs them. Which one of you would be worth a tipenny if you didn't have a woman looking after you?"

Groups of the Latin-American delegates and others made tours of the Senate and the House and were entertained at luncheon by prominent women, who had arranged a standardized menu. Some of the hostesses were Mrs. Lutz Anderson, Mrs. Frederick Atterton, Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke, Mrs. Frederic A. Delano, Mrs. George Elie, Mrs. Wade H. Ellis, Mrs. William D. Fowler, Miss Mary Gwynn, Mrs. J. Borden Hardman, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. John Stewart McLennan, Mrs. George Thomas Mayne, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Herbert J. Stein, Mrs. J. Hector Stabler, Mrs. Thomas Bell Sweeney, Mrs. Corcoran Thom, Mrs. Minna Van Winkle, Mrs. Harold Walker, Mrs. Charles Warren, Mrs. Frank Henry Warren, Mrs. Charles Baughman Wood and Mrs. A. Garzon.

GUNSFORCE ENACTMENT OF BEARD-GROWING BILL

Sacramento City Council Passes Whiskers Ordinance for Good of Days of '49 Celebration as 500 Stand by With Six Shooters.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SACRAMENTO, April 28.—It's a crime to shave in Sacramento. The City Council so decreed last night when it passed an emergency ordinance to compel all males of the city above 21 to grow whiskers for the Days of '49 Celebration to be held here May 23 to 28.

City Attorney Shinn characterizes the ordinance as one of the most drastic ever passed here. It established a so-called kangaroo court, in which all violators or "quitters" will be tried and severely punished. The degree of punishment is left to the discretion of the court.

The whiskers court lost little time in getting down to business. A. F. Clark, leader of the Elks, bands, was appointed and called before Justice Whis-

PLUM IS NEW CLUE IN JACKSON DEATHS

Continued from First Page.

can remember seeing Mr. Jackson return to the hotel in the evening. Dr. Vaughan did not arrive at the apartment until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. He made painstaking examination of the bodies. Yesterday he said: "That examination made me feel certain of three things. First, the Jacksons had been dead at least ten hours, but less than twenty-four. In the second place, Mrs. Jackson died before her husband—maybe three or four hours before. And third, the absence of heat and the absence of signs of recent heat in the bodies convinced me that the Jacksons did not die of poisoning."

Whole Scene Restaged.

In the Jackson apartments there was nothing to suggest that either had been lying, except one small bottle of some sort of medicine and one box of pills. Cursory examination of these medicines placed them in the category of common household remedies. They were analyzed, however, as a matter of course.

So puzzling has the whole situation become that the detectives yesterday staged the scene that they think may have been enacted in the bathroom. From the very vivid tableau set up by the detectives it would appear that Mrs. Jackson was found lying on the bed, her head toward the window. She was found lying on her side, and there were evidences that she had suffered great pain.

Her husband's body was in such a position that the detectives believe he was trying to lift her off the floor when he, too, succumbed to whatever it was that caused death. It looked as though he had pulled the bathroom chair near Mrs. Jackson's body and had sat on it with one foot on either side of her. Then, if indications are to be accepted, he must have tried to gather her into his arms and hold her in his lap. Evidently the task was too much for him. Her body lay as though he had managed to raise it a few inches and then was compelled by weakness or sudden unconsciousness to let go.

Then, judging from all signs, he fell back in the chair, slid sideways and came to a halt when his head struck the bath tub. When the bodies were found the husband's feet were still on either side of Mrs. Jackson's somewhat huddled body and his arms hanging limply by his sides.

The scene to be only one alternative offered by the picture of the bathroom. It may be that Mr. Jackson was holding his wife in his arms until unconsciousness overtook him and he had let her fall. Mrs. Jackson was fully clothed. Her husband lacked only his coat and collar.

Two Relatives Questioned.

An assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hurley, questioned Dr. George Wardenburg, Winfield P. Warren of Lawrence, Mass., and Howard D. Brannard of East Orange, N. J. Warren is the son of Mrs. Jackson by a former marriage. He conducts a haberdashery in Lawrence. Mr. Brannard, an employee of the Western Electric Company, is the husband of a niece of Mr. Jackson's first wife. Their examinations were most perfunctory, hardly more than a formality.

Mr. Warren was accompanied to the District Attorney's office by a lawyer, John S. Russell of 375 Pearl street, Brooklyn. Warren said he knew of no reason why his mother and stepfather should have committed suicide. He was equally at a loss to understand why they should have been murdered. He said that he had written to his mother that he would be in Brooklyn on Sunday to visit her. She had replied that she looked forward with great joy to his coming.

Mrs. Jackson, he said, had made a will a few weeks ago. The document is now in the hands of Evans & Childers, lawyers, in Lawrence, so far as Mr. Warren knows. He added that he had no idea just how much his mother's estate might be worth, but that she had some bonds and other securities in a safe deposit box which she shared with her husband in the National Park Bank.

The Brannards and the Jacksons were frequently in each other's homes. Mr. Brannard said the Jacksons were married April 18, 1921 in Lawrence after they had met in Florida. He knew little about Mr. Jackson's property. He did know that Mrs. Jackson had made a will sometime in 1920 and that this document was in the possession of his lawyer, Edward S. Clinch, 41 Park row.

Friend Has No Theory.

Dr. Wardenburg said that he had known Mr. Jackson for thirty years; that he had been attracted to each other in real estate deals out of which both had made money; that they had a common passion for croquet, and that the two families were great friends.

The physician continued: "I don't believe my old friend and his wife committed suicide. They were in excellent health and spirits. Mrs. Jackson was planning a luncheon for tomorrow. She had invited Mrs. Wardenburg. The Jacksons had nothing to worry over, and they did not worry. They were prosperous and congenial. I saw both of them on Monday."

"There can be no truth to these rumors that they died of alcoholic poisoning. Both were rather shaky on the subject of alcohol and neither ever drank that I know of. I am quite sure that Mr. Jackson did not. I have known him thirty years. There is no suggestion that Mrs. Jackson's death can be attributed to alcohol."

"And finally, I do not believe this murder theory. There is nothing to suggest that."

HYLAN CAPITULATES; \$212,444 TO TUBES

Continued from First Page.

trict line and for its attempts to mislead the public with respect thereto and with relation to the running of interest charges thereon."

At the office of the Transit Commission it was stated that their records show it is not true, as charged in the preamble, that "on August 2, 1921, the Board of Estimate declined to accept a series of contracts tendered to it by the Transit Commission involving the Fourteenth street-Eastern District line." The commission contends that the record shows there were twelve of these contracts before the Board of Estimate. Two of them were up on August 2 and were not passed because of their failure to receive "a sufficient number of votes."

Neither of them, however, was defeated by a majority vote. The other ten contracts received from the board no attention at all until February, when they were "referred back" to the Transit Commission, and even then without the slightest intimation that if readvertised they would have favorable consideration.

Another paragraph in the Mayor's preamble which the Transit Commission declares is untrue and misleading is that which asserts that "during the period of nine months following the date of the commission's decision to readvertise contracts relating to other lines, with the result that reduced prices were obtained. According to the commission's records none of the contracts upon which the Board of Estimate failed to act was readvertised until within the last ten months after the commission finally had been apprised of the purpose of the Board of Estimate to continue to tie up all work unless new bids were submitted at reduced prices."

Time Lost in Readvertising.

The Mayor's notion that readvertising requires only two weeks was pronounced in transit headquarters "inexplicable." While that is the minimum period of time required by law for the actual publication of an advertisement, there are many other things necessary to be done before and after the printing of the advertisement, including tabulation and examination of bids by the engineers, investigation of the financial status of bidders and their sureties, and, last but not least, the normal length of time it has taken in the past for the Board of Estimate itself to approve. The Transit Commission considers its estimate of from six weeks to two months a conservative one for the entire process.

Resolution No. 2 "demands that the Transit Commission complete the readvertising of contracts by the board and the same with new bid prices within two weeks for action by this board." The Mayor's resolution is just the opposite of this suggestion. The contracts referred to have been either readvertised already or were started on their way thereto within ten months after the board returned them to the commission last Thursday. Some of the earlier readvertised bids already are back in the hands of the board and are being received in action. Those only now being readvertised will not and cannot be resubmitted to the board "within two weeks."

Held Up by "L" Road Objections.

The contract for that section of the Eastern District line, although practically ready for readvertisement, has not as yet been advertised because of the delays encouraged by the Board of Estimate in its effort to change this line from elevated to subway construction. When the Transit Commission took the matter up Monday evening, the B. E. T. which is entitled to the elevated construction under its contract with the city, would accept no change. Since then work on the line has been pushed without interruption, although the Board of Estimate still announces that it will not accept an elevated construction contract.

When this "demand" was adopted by the board yesterday it was with an amendment proffered by Comptroller Craig to the effect that the Transit Commission build an extension as a subway "if legally possible."

Right of way over the Long Island and Bushwick yard tracks, to which the board's mandate is in part being acquired at any time upon the beginning of condemnation proceedings. Institution of such proceedings naturally awaits information from the Board of Estimate that it will approve plans for the construction work that is to proceed upon that right of way.

This very route which the Mayor and his associates now are fighting because one section of it above the Long Island tracks is to be of elevated construction was approved by the Board of Estimate on June 15, 1920, and Mr. Hyman, officially as Mayor, affixed his signature to it on June 23, 1920. This was done at the instance of the then Transit Construction Commissioner, John H. Delaney. The Mayor signed approval of the route just two years and four days after he had previously held up the job by disapproving on June 23, 1918, plans for the original Route 6A between these two points.

The Jessin contract, known as 6-A, for construction of an important part of this connection, extending from Meserole to about White street, Brooklyn, has been in the hands of the Board of Estimate since April 4. This contract, which the Board of Estimate is now holding up, provides among other things for immediate physical means for getting cars into the subway part of the line between Fourteenth street, Manhattan, and Meserole street, Brooklyn. The Board of Estimate apparently is ignorant of the contents of this particular contract with which it continues to dally, for Mayor Hyman's eleventh "Whereas" solemnly declares "the commission has neglected to provide any means for getting the cars into the tube."

JERSEY TIMBER FIRE BURNS ITSELF OUT

Checked Near Barnegat Bay After Eating Through Area Eighteen Miles by Five

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 28.—The forest fire which has been devastating timber lands near here since early Wednesday had to-night virtually burned itself out on the shores of Barnegat Bay.

An area eighteen miles long and five miles wide has been burned over. Late this afternoon the fire came within a mile of Bayhead, at the end of Barnegat Bay. Several hundred summer cottages and bungalows at West Point Pleasant were threatened and probably would have been burned if the combined fire departments of Lakewood, Point Pleasant, Manasquan, Brielle and Spring Lake had not worked desperately all along that front.

A few farm houses in outlying districts burned to-night, but there was little property of value destroyed in the vicinity of Barnegat Bay. Large areas of the burned timber land were smoking to-night. The glow from the tall cedars, pines and fir as the line of fire struck them could be seen for miles. A great cloud of smoke lies over the whole district.

The 2,500 men who have been fighting the fire under the direction of George E. Abbott, State Fire Warden of Toms River, continued their work to-night, keep it from breaking out in some fresh sector.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 28.—Forest fires have devastated the eastern slope of Mount Beacon, Dutchess county. One summer cottage was destroyed. Fires also have been raging on the Fishkill Mountains.

MURDER JURY STOPS FIGHT OF TWO LAWYERS

Clinched and Rolled on Floor of Court Room.

TAMPA, April 28.—Members of a jury in a murder case in Circuit Court here to-day were called on to break up a fight between State Attorney Charles B. Parkhill and Pat Whittaker, attorney for the defense in the case under consideration.

Parkhill, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida and an announced candidate for Governor, was charged by Whittaker with interrupting the examination of a witness for some purpose of his own.

"You're a liar," shouted Parkhill. The lawyers clinched and were on the floor when the juryman intervened.

Judge Robles fined each attorney \$100 for contempt of court.

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We wish to emphasize the fact that this is absolutely new spring merchandise. These suits are exceptionally well tailored from exceptional quality fabrics and marked at an exceptionally low price. A price which is actually lower than present day wholesale cost. The manufacturer, one of the foremost in the country, made this event possible by his hearty co-operation, even making the suits from specially selected new spring fabrics and according to our own rigid specifications—topping this off with a special price. This is an event few men can afford to miss. A complete range of sizes.

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5TH AVENUE James McCreery & Co. 35TH STREET

SECOND FLOOR—USE THE SPECIAL FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE

Does the German-Russian Alliance Mean Peace or War?

Like a lightning flash in the night the announcement that Germany and Russia had signed a treaty behind the backs of the other powers at Genoa was a sudden revelation of a possibility that publicists have been discussing ever since the Versailles Treaty was signed. The treaty signed by Germany and Russia reestablishes full diplomatic relations between the two countries on an equality basis, and mutually cancels all war claims as well as claims arising from the nationalization of property. Further, "the two Governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit." According to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it foreshadows a new European line-up, with Russia and Germany forming what may become a military as well as an industrial and political alliance against the rest of the Old World."

The danger to Western Europe is even greater than it was in 1914, declares Maurice Casenave, former French High Commissioner in the United States. "Here is Germany recognizing Bolshevism and joining with it. This has a meaning for America as great, in my mind, as the war had. The American Government and American public opinion ought to see the significance of these events, but if they do not now they will be disagreeably shocked by the consequences." One British spokesman declared that "the signing of the separate treaty was a challenge to the whole world."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week (April 29), "Germany and Russia Defying the Allies," discusses the Genoa Conference from all angles, presenting the editorial opinions of American newspapers and also the German-American press.

Other striking news-features in this week's DIGEST, April 29th, are:

- Henry Ford's Five-Day Week
- The "Wet" Campaign Launched
- The Coal Strikers' Verdict
- New York's Big Foreign Population
- Storm Center of the Tariff Dispute
- British-American Trade Rivalry in China
- Strikes Through China's Open Door
- A Truce of Electricity and Steam
- Ocean Way-Stations for Airplanes
- Base Stealing's Sensational Decline
- A Tiny Radio Receiver
- The Man Who Made Broadcasting Possible
- The Pranks of the "Static" Pest
- British and American Railway Architecture
- Inferior Races in American Fiction
- The Sorrows of Our Plays
- Curing the Veterans' Vocational Muddle
- Less Drunkenness Among the Poor
- Lewis--The Coal Miners' Leader
- Spring Building Boom
- Topics of the Day

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Maps, Charts, and the Best of Humorous Cartoons

April 29th Number on Sale To-day—10 Cents—At All News-dealers

The Literary Digest

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SERGEANT YORK AND HIS PEOPLE

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